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displays as frontispiece a most gorgeous coat of arms made by quartering the arms of various ancient barons and crusaders who happened to bear the given Christian name, a coat constructed, we are told, by the Herald's College.

Les Origines de la Domination Angevine en Italie. Par E. JORDAN, de la Faculté des Lettres de Rennes. (Paris: Alphonse Picard et Fils. 1909. Pp. cliii, 660.)

THIS is a careful and detailed study of the negotiations and events, between 1250 and 1266, which led to the establishment of the Angevin rule in Sicily and southern Italy. It is preceded by a long introduction which summarizes the position and relations of the cities in northern and central Italy between 1197 and 1250.

The author thinks that the pope was deceived in Charles of Anjou; that he had counted upon finding in him a docile and submissive vassal, but that Charles instead, without breaking with the pope and even under the pretext of serving him, attempted to dominate him; that Charles adopted in many respects the projects of Manfred, and aspired to bring about Italian unity. "L'objet de ce livre est de rechercher les causes et les raisons profondes de cette déception, c'est-à-dire de montrer qu'elle était inévitable et fatale" (p. xv). The account in this book of the negotiations between Charles and the pope shows that the above statement is not true. Each one of the popes concerned was profoundly distrustful of Charles and sought to restrict him in every possible manner so that he might not become a dangerous rival or foe. Their distrust became more pronounced as the negotiations proceeded, but the urgent danger from Manfred finally compelled Clement IV. to yield to every demand which Charles made.

In most respects the work is admirable. The characterization of each pope is excellent, and sufficient documents are presented to illustrate the generalizations. The position of the bankers in the Italian cities is explained, and the control which the pope was able to exercise over them. M. Jordan thinks that Charles's success was due to the loans made by the Tuscan and Roman bankers, which the pope guaranteed by a mortgage upon the property of the churches in Rome. The importance of Sicily as a vantage point for a crusade against either the Greeks at Constantinople or the Mohammedans in Syria or Egypt, and the intimate connection, in the thoughts of many contemporaries, between the crusade against Sicily and the crusades *Outre-Mer*, are well depicted. Much of this is not new; and the author gives full credit in his bibliographical notes; but all the material is brought together into a well-digested account.

While the book requires very close reading because of the immense amount of detail, the presentation on the whole is clear. At one point it is enlivened by a passage which illustrates the strange condition to which the papacy was reduced. Barral had been appointed *podestà* of

Milan by Charles of Anjou. As the city was then under interdict, Barral became excommunicate by accepting the office. The pope informed him of the fact and of his sympathy, in a friendly letter, and a little later urged Charles to send to the aid of Milan two hundred knights, who would also incur excommunication. "Voilà ce qu'étaient devenues ces sentences d'excommunication et d'interdit, jadis si redoutées, à présent tant discréditées par l'abus qui en avait été fait" (p. 591)! This also illustrates one of the main contentions of the author throughout the work: "Ce n'est donc pas par irrégion que tant d'Italiens ont combattu le Saint-Siège. L'inverse serait peut-être plus vrai; l'habitude de combattre le Saint-Siège a provoqué l'irrégion. Excommuniés, frappés d'interdit, privés en théorie, et malgré certains adoucissements, privés même en fait de toute vie spirituelle, les partisans de l'Empire s'accoutumèrent à se passer de ce qu'on leur refusait, puis à le dédaigner. Exclue de l'Église, ils lui devinrent étrangers, parfois hostiles, moins par conviction que par irritation. . . . Ainsi les luttes de partis ont eu des effets funestes pour la religion. Mais la religion avait été pour bien peu de chose dans la formation des partis" (p. clii).

The main portion of the volume is supplied with copious notes; no important source or secondary work seems to have been overlooked. Finally, there is a long index of proper names, but no analytical index to the wealth of material contained in the volume.

DANA C. MUNRO.

Die Einnahmen der Apostolischen Kammer unter Johann XXII.

Herausgegeben von EMIL GÖLLER. [Vatikanische Quellen zur Geschichte der Päpstlichen Hof- und Finanzverwaltung, 1316-1378, herausgegeben von der Görres-Gesellschaft, I.] (Paderborn: Ferdinand Schöningh. 1910. Pp. xvi, 782, 134*.)

WITH this volume the Görres-Gesellschaft continues the publication of the financial documents of the papacy, a task to which it was among the first of the institutions engaged in investigating the Vatican Archives to give proper attention. The present volume, however, marks a new departure. The earlier volumes were intended to illustrate mainly the papal fiscal relations with Germany, but this is the first of a series, in which it is proposed to publish systematically the financial registers which display the receipts and expenditures of the papal treasury during the period of the Avignonesse residence.

Göller has divided his introduction into two parts. The first contains a brief section on the literature of the subject, in which the only new feature is a discussion of the treatment accorded the Camera in works on canon law. A description is also given of the financial registers, which is largely an expansion of an earlier paper by the same author (*Römische Quartalschrift*, XV. 281-302). The second and major portion deals with the revenues existing at the time of John XXII. Here Göller's chief contributions are in the form of corrections of erro-